ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

Shelf Urban District

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

BY

W. ROSETHERNE THOMPSON,

L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.F.P.S.G.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Medical Officer's Report.

Shelf, April, 1910.

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in laying before you my Annual Report on the health of the District, for the year 1909.

It is the Thirty-sixth Annual Report made for this District, and, as in past years, consists of the various statistical papers, reports, &c., required by the Local Government Board, Home Office and County Councils, along with other matters of immediate interest to the hygiene and good health of the District.

It is a matter of no small difficulty to make my Annual Report interesting. It seems always to have to wear the same old clothes, re-cut them as I may; and if, gentlemen, you find reiteration and sameness in its diction, facts that are well known again mentioned, kindly remember that this Report is not only intended to be read by the Members of the Shelf Urban District Council, but has to be a source (if only a small one) of information to the L.G.B. and County Council.

Area of District and Population.—The area of the District is 1,303 acres, exclusive of water.

The population I think is, if altered at all, slightly less. I did not think it advisable to make any alteration, so all calculations have been based on the assumption that no change has taken place since the last census of 1901, when the population was 2,500. The number of inhabited houses is 700, giving an average of 3·9 persons per house.

Births. –The registered births during the year were 34, consisting of 15 males and 19 females, included in which are 2 illegitimate, giving a birth-rate of 17·1 per thousand, a decrease on last year, which was 18·8 per thousand. The birth-rate for England and Wales during same period was 25·6, and is the lowest ever recorded.

Table A.—BIRTHS.

Year.	Population Estimated to middle of year.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1900	2500	58	23·2
1901	2500	55	25·6
1902	2500	45	18·0
1903	2500	47	18·8
1904	2500	46	18·4
1905	2500	37	14·8
1906	2500	41	16·4
1907	2500	40	16·0
1908	2500	47	18·8
1909	2500	34	17·1

It will be seen on looking at Table A, that during the latter half of the period taken, ten years, there is a more or less steady decline in the birth rate.

Deaths.—The deaths during the year numbered 31. There were 14 males and 17 females.

This gives a death rate for the year of 12·4 per thousand, a decrease on last year's, which was unusually low, viz., 14·8 per thousand, and better than the average death rate of England and Wales, which was 14·5, and is the lowest ever recorded.

Table B.—DEATHS.

Year.	Population Estimated to middle of year.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1900	2500	39	15 6
1901	2500	44	17·6
1902	2500	58	23·2
1903	2500	37	14·8
1904	2500	42	16·8
1905	2500	33	13·2
1906·	2500	48	19·2
1907	2500	29	11·6
1908	2500	37	14·8
1909	2500	31	12·4

Table B I.

Mortality from all causes at subjoined ages for the year 1908.

	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and over.	TOTAL.	
							Under 5.	Above 5.
1st Quart'r	...	1	...	...	7	3	1	10
2nd ,,	2	...	...	...	4	4	2	8
3rd ,,	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	6
4th ,,	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Total ...	3	2	1	...	14	11	5	26

Table B II.—Infantile Mortality Rate.

Year.	Population Estimated to middle of year.	Total Deaths Registered at all ages.	Number under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000.
1900	2500	39	6	153·8
1901	2500	44	6	134 0
1902	2500	58	3	51·7
1903	2500	37	13	351·3
1904	2500	42	4	95·23
1905	2500	33	3	81·8
1906	2500	48	6	125·0
1907	2500	29	6	206·6
1908	2500	37	3	81·8
1909	2500	31	3	96·7

Infantile Mortality Rate.—Only three children under one year of age died during the year, making an infantile mortality rate of 96·7 per thousand. This is quite satisfactory.

The rate for England and Wales was 109 per thousand births during the same period.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES:—

Smallpox.—No case.

Diphtheria.—No case.

Membranous Croup.—No case.

Erysipelas.—One case.

Scarlet Fever.—Epidemic. 32 cases; 1 death.

Enteric Fever.—No case.

Puerperal Fever.—No case.

Measles.—Several cases, but not severe.

Chicken Pox.—No case.

Epidemic Influenza.—There were numerous cases at the beginning and end of the year. No deaths due directly to Influenza; a good proportion of the cases had prominent gastric symptoms. The sore throats so characteristic of the last epidemic were still in evidence. Respiratory symptoms much less marked than usual.

Scarlet Fever first broke out in May. Two children in the same house in the Stone Chair end of the district. They probably contracted the disease at Queensbury, where it was there epidemic at the time. They were promptly sent into the Hospital at Halifax, and the usual precautions taken. The next case occurred in August, at the opposite end of the village to the former ones.

In the early part of September, a boy was noticed to be pealing. The nature of the disease had been overlooked, as the early symptoms were not severe enough for medical aid being called in. This boy had been going about playing with other children, and this was followed during the month by several more cases. There was then a complete absence of fresh cases during October, with a great increase of fresh cases in November and early December. It was not thought advisable to close the Schools, as there seemed no evidence to point to them being a source of infection. They were disinfected at the week ends. After December, the epidemic subsided.

Phthisis.—There was only one death under this heading.

Malignant Disease.—There was not a single death due to Malignant Disease during the year. This is most unusual with us.

Nuisances.—Your Inspector has attended well to these.

Excrement or Refuge Removal.—The scavenging is still let by contract, and is keeping up that improvement I mentioned in my last report; the checking by Contractor and Surveyor tends to keep the Contractor up to scratch. The ashpits are emptied about three times a year, but oftener if necessary. There has been a satisfactory absence of complaints.

Water.—The whole District, with the exception of Pepper Hill, is supplied with water from the Bradford Corporation, through a local Company. It is a good pure water, and unless treated has a plumbo-solvent action, although I have not found one sample I have tested out of several during the year, to contain any lead.

Nor has there been any case of lead-poisoning.

Roads and Lighting.—The District is well lit-up at night with incandescent gas mantles.

The roads will compare favourably with most country districts.

Hospital.—Our arrangement with Halifax, which allows us to send our zymotic cases to their Fever Hospital, still holds good, and has been well tested during the epidemic of Scarlet Fever. The working of the scheme has been quite satisfactory. I would like to convey my appreciation of the kindness and courtesy shown by the Halifax officials.

Infectious Diseases Notification.—The compulsory notification of infectious diseases was adopted and came into force in May, 1896. In July, 1898, measles was added.

Chicken-pox ought to be included.

In 1900, Phthisis was made voluntary, but has not been a success. I have never had a case of Phthisis reported to me during the whole time.

Bye-Laws.—These were adopted on November 5th, 1901; approved by the Local Government Board November 28th, 1901.

They are ample for the present requirements.

Vaccinations.—Opposition is not so marked.

Drainage.—The Shelf Urban District, with a total area of 1,303 acres, is divided into two distinct water-sheds. The first includes Shelf Village and Shelf Moor, and drains naturally into the stream named Woodfall Beck.

The other Water-shed includes the hamlets of Stone Chair, Lower Shelf and Lumbrook, and drains into the stream named "Lumbrook." This first part of this scheme has already been properly sewered.

This scheme was executed in 1906 at a cost of about £6,000. The L.G.B. held the inquiry on March 1st, 1905, and their sanction was given October 27th, 1905. The works were commenced on February 6th, 1906, and opened for use on March 1st, 1907.

The following is a description of these works, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Drake :—

POPULATION.—The scheme, as passed by the Local Government Board and as carried out, deals only with the first of the above-mentioned watersheds, and drains an area of 478 acres or thereabouts, with a total population of 1,800, leaving out only about six houses, which it is impossible to drain on account of their isolation.

DAILY FLOW.—For the purposes of this scheme, the daily dry weather flow has been assumed at 10 gallons per head for 1,800=18,000 gallons per day, although it is found from the Water Company's books that the total number of 542 houses (out of 656) connected have a consumption of only 5 gallons per head per day. In this scheme rain water from roads and trade effluents is not admitted to the sewers.

Before carrying out the works, the District was only drained by dry-walled drains, all discharging direct into the streams. In this contract earthenware pipe sewers, 9 in. and

6 in. diameter, have been laid along the main road from one end of the District to the other, and along the minor roads, viz:—Belle Vue, Shelf Moor, Brow Lane and Old Road, these sewers average 9 ft. deep, and in the aggregate 4,300 lin. yards or thereabouts. The sewers are laid in straight lines from manhole to manhole, and flushing valves are fixed at the head of all sewers. The gradients throughout are quick, varying from 1 in 209 to 1 in 12, but averaging 1 in 80.

The effluent is conducted to the Disposal Works by two main outfalls, and known as Riding Hill and Brow Lane Outfalls.

These two outfalls are collected into one pit at the Disposal Works, but before entering this pit they pass through automatic leaping side-weir storm overflows, which divert all over 6 volumes direct to the stream without further treatment.

Disposal Works.—From the collecting pit, the effluent passes through sand tanks in duplicate, each 6 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. deep, provided with screening grates, thence through a channel to the Receiving Tank, first passing another automatic storm overflow, where all over 2 volumes is diverted, thus allowing for twice the daily dry weather flow (36,000 gallons) to have full treatment. The 4 volumes of effluent diverted at this "overflow" are conducted to storm filters (in duplicate) each 12 yds. by 6 yds. by 1 yd. deep (charged with screened clinkers), and which have a combined area of 144 sup. yds., and allowing 500 gallons per sup. yd. per 24 hours=72,000 gallons or four times the dry weather flow. The Receiving Tank is 24 ft. by 20 ft. by 6 ft. deep, and has a total capacity of 18,000 gallons, or one day's dry weather flow. It is divided by a centre wall, so that one half can be sludged whilst the other half is working. For this purpose two sludge areas are provided, each 6 yds. by 4 yds. From the Receiving Tank the effluent is conducted through 4 in.

iron pipes to No. 2 circular filters, 26 ft. in diameter, and 6 ft. high, built of pigeon-holed brick walls, 13½ in. thick. These filters are charged with hard burnt clinker, and filled in in layers of different sizes varying from 3 in. to ½ in. The effluent is distributed on to these filters by the "Fiddian" Automatic Revolving Distributors, supplied by Messrs. Birch, Killon & Co., of Manchester. From these filters the effluent is collected into a sedimentation Tank, 24 ft. by 12 ft. by 6 ft. deep, and from here it is again passed through No. 2 circular filters, similar to those described above. The total capacity of these four circular filters is 472 cub. yds., and allowing for 168·7 gallons per cub. yd. per 24 hours=79,628 gallons (double dry weather flow=36,000 gallons).

The filtered effluent is collected into a discharge pit lined with white glazed tiles, for purposes of inspection, and from there discharged into the stream.

We have now had a year or two's experience of the practical working of this scheme. It is efficient and economical.

The present scheme deals with the above-mentioned second water-shed, and drains an area of 290 acres or thereabouts, with a total population of 732 (183 houses).

For the purposes of this scheme we have assumed the daily dry weather flow at 10 gallons per head. For 750 that is 7,500 gallons per day, although we find from the water company's books that a total number of 622 houses connected throughout the district have on an average taken during the last three years a consumption of 5⅗ gallons per head per day.

In this scheme it is not proposed to take in rain water from roads, or trade effluents. This district is at present drained by dry walled drains, and all discharge direct into Lumbrook. In the present scheme all the sewers are intended to be ventilated by means of the man-holes and lamp-holes. At the heads of all sewers it is intended to fix flushing valves and doors.

There are not any flatter gradients than 1 in 200, and the majority average 1 in 74.

The sewage is conveyed to the works by 6 in. and 9 in. earthenware glazed and socketed pipes, jointed and pointed in best Portland Cement.

The effluent is first conducted through Detritus Tanks, 6 ft. x 3 ft. x 3 ft. 6 in. (in duplicate), in which are fixed screening grates, thence through a channel to the Sedimentation Tanks passing en route an automatic side weir storm overflow, which diverts all over 6 volumes direct to the stream, passing further along another similar overflow, which diverts over 2 volumes to the Storm Filters, thus allowing for twice the daily dry weather flow, or 15,000 gallons, to have full treatment.

The 4 volumes of effluent (diverted at the last-mentioned overflow) are conducted to Storm Filters, 18 ft. x 15 ft. x 3 ft. (in duplicate) charged with clinkers or other suitable medium, and which have a combined area of 60 superficial yards and allowing 500 gallons per superficial yard per 24 hours, equalling 30,000 gallons, or 4 times the daily dry weather flow.

The Sedimentation Tanks are two in number, each 18 ft. by 9 ft. by 4 ft. deep, and have a total capacity of 8,100 gallons, or one day's dry weather flow. They are in duplicate, so that one can be sludged whilst the other is working. For this purpose two sludge areas are provided, each 12 ft. by 12 ft., and underdrained with land tiles.

Coping level of tanks 625'O.D.; water level 651'O.D.; bottom 647'O.D.; and discharge 648'50.

From the Sedimentation Tanks the effluent is conducted through 4 in. iron pipes to circular percolating filters in duplicate. Each of these filters is 17 ft. 6 in. diameter, and 6 ft. deep, charged with suitable filtering medium.

The total capacity of these filters is 106⅔ cubic yards, and allowing for 168·7 gallons per cubic yard per 24 hours equals 17·993 gallons (double daily dry weather flow=15,000 gallons). Surface level of filters 647’O.D.; discharge 639’0.

The effluent is distributed to these filters by Farrer’s Patent Automatic Rotary Distributors.

Leaving these filters, the effluent is passed through sand filters (in duplicate) each 15 ft. x 9 ft. x 3 ft. equals 30 superficial yards, and for 500 gallons per yard per 24 hours= 15,000 gallons.

These sand filters, and also the storm filters, are underdrained by 4 ft. land tiles, laid 5 ft. apart, and are connected to a pick up drain, emptying into a discharge pit lined with white glazed tiles for the purpose of inspection, and from here discharged into the stream.

The total area of the site is half an acre, and is situated at the extreme edge of the Council’s District. A provisional agreement has been entered into for the acquisition of the land, and for the necessary easements.

◆

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

There are three mills in the District, one of which is divided into three factories. When trade is normal they together employ seven or eight hundred hands.

The spinning of yarns and manufacture of cloth is the staple trade carried on.

Their general condition is satisfactory.

Lumbrook Mill is an old mill, situated on the borders of Shelf, Northowram and Halifax.

It is provided with fire escapes, chemical apparatus in the rooms, and also water buckets.

Whitewashing is done every fourteen months.

The number of employed is as follows:—

WINDING ROOM: 20,328 cubic feet, 4 males (ventilation—open windows.)

HAND-LOOM WEAVERS: 20,328 cubic feet, 10 males; 3 females.

MENDERS: 20,328 cubic feet, 26 females.

1 privy for each sex provided in these rooms.

No. 1 SHED—WEAVING: 124,608 cubic feet, 7 males; 37 females.

No. 2 SHED—FINISHING AND TWISTING: 297,000 cubic feet, 26 males; 4 females.

No. 1 and No. 2 Sheds use the same conveniences, one provided for each sex.

The Sheds are ventilated by ventilators and open windows.

COMBING ROOM: 39,853 cubic feet, 2 males; 4 females.

WARPING ROOM: 56,840 cubic feet, 4 males; 7 females.

Combing Room use same conveniences as No. 1 and 2 shed.

Warping Room use same conveniences as No. 1 Spinning Room.

No. 1 SPINNING ROOM: 56,840 cubic feet, 15 males; 25 females.

No. 2 SPINNING ROOM: 56,840 cubic feet, 12 males; 20 females.

DRAWING ROOM: 58,464 cubic feet, 2 males; 14 females.

One privy for each sex in these rooms.

The privies are newly constructed, detached from the main building, and provided with through cross ventilation.

About 221 persons are at present employed, many of these live out of the District.

The lighting and ventilation are good.

The Bradford and Halifax water mains are close to the mill.

A Finishing Department has been added during the year, and Settling tanks have been provided to deal with the trade refuse.

Clough Mill.—Clough Mill is a modern stone-built mill. It is provided with an up-to-date stationary fire-engine, with lengths of hose to get to any part of the building.

Buckets are hung in the respective rooms.

White-washing is done every fourteen months.

Settling tanks have been provided to deal with their trade refuse. All waste water from washing and scouring departments is run into tanks. The fat is broken up by the addition of vitriol, and is cleaned out and refined. This ought to practically pay for itself.

The rooms are large, well lighted and ventilated.

Number employed:—

No. 1	Room,	101,300	cub. ft.:	3	females;	9	males.
No. 2	,,	96,800	,,	50	,,	6	,,
No. 3	,,	96,800	,,	12	,,	3	,,
No. 4	Garret,	70,000	,,	18	,,	2	,,

One privy for each sex is provided in these rooms.

Weaving Shed, 220,605 cub. ft.: 70 females; 4 males.

Four privies are provided for females in this Shed; one privy for males.

Warping Room, 44,784 cub. ft.: 6 females; 5 males.

Weft Room, 24,600 cub. ft.: 1 female; 2 males.

Piece Room, 57,000 cub. ft.: 28 females; 2 males.

One privy provided for each sex in these three rooms.

Blacksmith Shop, 13,900 cub. ft.: 4 males.

Offices, 9,300 cub. ft.: 8 males.

Twisting Room, 25,500 cub. ft.: 12 males.

Sizing Room, 19,200 cub. ft.: 2 males.

Finishing Shed, 147,900 cub. ft.: 10 males.

Shelf Mills are a large stone building, roughly forming three sides of a square. It was partially rebuilt, part of it being destroyed by fire.

It is divided into three factories, under three different firms. The largest, a firm of worsted spinners, employ about 250 hands. The other two firms employ about fifty each.

No. 1	Room,	Old Mill,	54,756	cub. ft.:	3	males;	25	females.
No. 2	,,	,,	50,193	,,	9	,,	20	,,
No. 3	,,	,,	50,193	,,	10	,,	17	,,
No. 4	,,	,,	32,760	,,	6	,,	15	,,

There is one water closet in each of these rooms for each sex.

Spinning Rooms, New Shed, 43,776 cub. ft.: 6 males; 18 females.

One privy for each sex.

Spinning Room, Old Shed: This is divided into two,

Air Space 87,360 cub. ft.; 30 females; 10 males.

The other portion, 111,016 cubic feet, 30 females; 7 males.

There are four privies in this room, kept exclusively for the use of the females.

One urinal erected outside.

Mechanics' Shop,	8,720	cub. ft.:	3	males.
Carding Room,	8,720	,,	3	,,
Ruling Room,	5,340	,,	7	females.
Wash House,	27,946	,,	20	males.
Combing Room,	43,776	,,	6	males; 18 females.

One privy for each sex in this room.

There are three privies in the yard, which are used by about 30 males. There are also two urinals.

Weaving Shed: 77,025 cub. ft., 15 males; 35 females.

The mill is white-washed every fourteen months, well lighted and ventilated and is supplied in case of fire with ample lengths of hose-pipe, unions, &c., chemical apparatus, and water buckets.

Workshops.—In the District the Workshops on the register are as follows:—Dressmakers, 2; Milliner, 1; Wheelwright, 1; Bootmakers, 2; Shoeing-smiths, 1; Steam Laundry; Tailors, 2;

All these are in a satisfactory condition.

Bake-houses (1).—Satisfactory.

Slaughter-houses (2).—Satisfactory.

Offensive Trades.—One Tannery, in good condition.

D.C.M. Order.—This is yearly making itself felt. Farmers are beginning to realize that they will get better results, the more hygenic the conditions are under which they keep their cows. Fresh air and cleanliness—the latter particularly—is very hard indeed to instill into the minds of the older school of farmers.

A register is kept of Cow-keepers.

In conclusion, I again have to thank your Inspector, Mr. Alfred Riley, for his unfailing kindness.

I have the honour, Gentlemen, to be

Your obedient servant,

W. ROSETHERNE THOMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Table I.—FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		TOTAL DEATHS AT ALL AGES.		Deaths in Public Institutions beyond District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.		Number.	Rate
1899	2500	66	24·0	10	151·5	46	18·4	...	46	18·4
1900	2500	58	23·2	6	103·0	39	15·6	...	39	15·6
1901	2500	55	25·6	6	109·0	44	17·6	1	45	18·4
1902	2500	45	18·0	13	288·8	58	23·2	...	58	23·2
1903	2500	47	18·0	3	63·8	37	14·8	2	39	15·6
1904	2500	46	18·4	4	95·2	42	16·8	2	44	17·6
1905	2500	37	14·8	3	81·08	33	13·2	2	35	14·0
1906	2500	41	16·4	6	146·34	48	19·2	1	49	19·6
1907	2500	40	16·0	2	150·0	29	11·6	3	32	12·8
1908	2500	47	18·8	3	63·8	37	14·8	4	41	16·4
Averages for years 1899-1908.	2500	48·2	19·4	5·6	125·2	41·3	16·5	1·5	42·8	17·1
1909	2500	34	17·1	3	63·8	31	12·4	1	32	12·8

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 1303.

Total population at all ages ... ... 2500 }
Number of inhabited houses .. ... 700 } At Census of 1901.
Average number of persons per house 3·9 }

Death in Infirmary—Male Adult, 60 years.

Table II.—For Whole District.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under one Year.
1899	2500	66	46	10
1890	2500	58	39	6
1901	2500	55	44	6
1902	2500	45	58	13
1903	2500	47	37	3
1904	2500	46	42	4
1905	2500	37	33	3
1906	2500	40	49	6
1907	2500	40	32	6
1908	2500	47	41	3
Averages of years 1899 to 1908	2500	48·1	42·1	6·0
1909	2500	34	32	3

Table III.—For Whole District.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	At all Ages.	AT AGES.—YEARS.				
		Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	32	1	1	20	7	3
Totals	33	1	1	20	7	3

Isolation Hospital :—By arrangement with Halifax.

All Diseases (except Smallpox) can be concurrently treated.

Table IV.—FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

Causes of Death.	Deaths at subjoined Ages.						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cancer	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia...	6	...	1	...	...	5	...
Premature Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	4	...	...	1	...	2	1
All other causes	16	2	1	2	...	3	8
All causes	32	4	2	4	...	11	11

Table V.—For Whole District.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	Total under 1 Month.	2-3 Months	8-9 Months	10-11 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Premature Birth ...	2	..	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	..	...	1	...	...
All Causes.—Certified	2	...	...	1	...	...
,, Uncertified	..	...	...	...	...	...

Births in the Year.—Legitimate, 32.

Illegitimate, 2.

Deaths in the Year.—Legitimate Infants, 3.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 3.

Population (estimated to middle of 1909, 2,500.

SHELF URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Medical Officer of Health :—W. ROSETHERNE THOMPSON.

Sanitary Inspector :—W. RILEY.

WATER SUPPLY—Any development during 1909?—*No.*

Has the public supply been continuous?—*Intermittant in higher portion of Districts.*

Is the water plumbo-solvent, and if so, what corrective treatment is applied?—*Yes, treated with lime at the reservoirs.*

Any samples tested for lead during 1909?—*Five.*

Result?—*Negative.*

SEWERAGE—

Developments during 1909—*None.*

Developments still needed—*Stone Chair now under consideration.*

Special Sewer Ventilators { Kind in use—*Open Manhole Grates, Number 49.* Are they satisfactory?—*Yes.*

Any offensive Manholes—*None.*

SEWAGE DISPOSAL—

Any complaint as to outfall works?—*None.*

SCAVENGING—

Any inadequacy, and where?—*None.*

BYE-LAWS—Any adopted or sanctioned during 1909?—*None.*

ADOPTIVE ACTS—Any steps taken for the consideration, adoption, or application of :—

(*a*) Notification of Births Act, 1907?—*None.*

(*b*) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907?—*None.*

(*c*) Other Adoptive Acts?—*None.*

Regulated Buildings Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	Total No. of Inspections made.	General Condition?
Slaughter Houses	5	5	30	Good
Cowsheds	31	31	31	Improving
Offensive Trades.. (Tannery)	1	1	7	Good

COWSHEDS—Any special inspections made during 1909?—*No.*

Any milk samples tested for tubercle, and with what result?—*No.*

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—

Any suspected spread by rats, dogs, cats, fowls, flies or fleas?—*No.*

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—Any observation on adequacy or efficiency? *Arrangement with Halifax satisfactory.*

SCHOOLS—Any matter calling for special attention of School Medical Officer? *No.*

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902—

Are there any uncertified women attending confinements without a doctor? *No.*

DWELLINGS—Number of Houses built during 1908—*3.*

General character—*Dwelling-houses.*

Do the new houses accord with Bye-Laws?—*Yes.*

Who deals with plans?—*Council and Surveyor.*

Any occupied houses unfit for habitation?—*No.*

Any overcrowding of persons in houses?—*No.*

Any action taken under the Housing Acts?—*No.*

Is house-to-house inspection systematically made?—*No.*

Are records kept?—*Yes.*

Any special activity in House Building?—*No.*

INFANTILE MORTALITY—

What organised effort to control it?—*None.*

Is Health Visitor appointed by S.A.?—*No.*

By other body?—*No.*

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION—

Any system of notification?—*Supposed to be notifiable, but is not done.*

Any local treatment of Patients on sanatorium lines?—*No.*

Any Sanitary Inspection of Patients' Houses?—*No.*

Any Disinfection of ditto.?—*Only when ordered.*

Any Distribution of Advice?—*No.*

Any action *re* Spitting?—*No.*

Any Disinfection of public rooms, vehicles, &c.—*No.*

NUISANCES—

Total Number of Nuisances in hand at close of 1908—*2.*

,, ,, at close of 1909—*None.*

Reported during 1909—*9.*

Abated during 1909—*9.*

Total No. of Legal Notices served for abatement of Nuisances during 1909 *None.*

NUISANCES (*Continued*)—

Total No. of Summonses or other Legal Proceeding—*None.*

No. of Sink wastes disconnected during 1909—*5.*

No. of Sink wastes trapped during 1909--*5.*

Number of Closets newly constructed during 1909—*2.*

Kinds—*Water Closets.*

Number of Closets reconstructed during 1909—*1.*

Kinds—*Privy.*

What action has been taken in regard to the following matters?

Samples under Sale of Food and Drugs Act?—*4.* Prosecutions—*None.*

No. of Smoke observations taken—*None.* Legal Notices—*None.* Summonses—*None.*

BIRTHS during 1909—*Males 15; Females 19. Total 34.*

Number illegitimate, included in above—*2.*

Number of Still Births (not included)—*No information.*

DEATHS during 1909—(1) Gross Deaths, *i.e.*, Total actually registered in the district, without any correction } *31.*

(2) Nett Deaths, on which the rates are calculated—

Males 14; Females 17. Total 31.

Number uncertified, included in the above—*1.*

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF DISTRICT, AND SUGGESTIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:—

The rest of the District Main sewered, which is waiting for the sanction of the L.G.B.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances—

Factories (including Factory Laundries)—Inspections, *10.*

Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)—Inspections, *10.*

2.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS—

Joiner's and Cabinet Makers, *2.*

Boot and Shoe Makers, *3.*

Shoeing Smith, *1.*

Wheelwright, *1.*

Plumber, *1.*

Dressmaking, *1.*

Tailor, *1.*

Total number of workshops on register, *10.*